

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1952

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.,
MANSFIELD,
1953



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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E., J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN C. H. LANGHAM)

Alderman :

J. A. RHODES

Councillors :

A. H. BOSWORTH

MRS. D. FRITH

C. HARRISON

B. LAKE

L. LEES

MRS. A. MILFORD

A. J. PYE

H. W. SIMPSON

MRS. W. M. TOWNROE

Staff Changes during 1952

Mr. Donald Fogg, Pupil Sanitary Inspector who obtained his Sanitary Inspector's Certificate during the year resigned on 11th October, 1952.

Mr. Kenneth Adams, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 31st December, 1952.

Mrs. M. Peet, Clerk, resigned on 30th September, 1952.

Miss N. Green, Junior Clerk, resigned on 11th March, 1952.

Miss June Meads was appointed Junior Clerk on 17th March, 1952.

Miss Kathleen Henderson was appointed Clerk on 1st November, 1952.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (part time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	R. E. BANKS, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
	J. A. YOUNG, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspectors</i>	D. GOODHAND VACANT
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT
<i>Clerk (Sanitation)</i>	MISS K. HENDERSON
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS J. MEADS
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1952. In general a perusal of the Statistics shows that the health of the Borough was maintained at a satisfactory level.

The General Death Rate—10 per 1,000 population is the second lowest rate recorded in the last 15 years.

The Maternal Death Rate 2.36 per 1,000 total births was the highest rate recorded since 1944. The two maternal deaths which occurred during the year were both due to unavoidable maternal causes.

The Infant Mortality Rate—31.5 per 1,000 live births is the second lowest rate ever recorded in the history of the Borough. 57.7% of the infant deaths occurred in the first month of life and all were due to unavoidable causes, mainly malformations, prematurity and injury at birth. It is pleasing to note that no infant lost its life in the first year of life from parental neglect, overlaying or violence.

During the year under review the Borough experienced its worst epidemic of Measles since the disease became notifiable. 596 cases were notified. The disease was generally of a mild character and no deaths occurred. The epidemic was part of a Nation wide increase in the prevalence of this disease. It began in the last week in September and reached its peak in the first week in November, when 72 cases were notified and thereafter subsided quickly and had died out by the end of the year. Investigation revealed that there was laxity on the part of some parents in failing to isolate the patient effectively in the early stages of the disease. In this way some children, who might have escaped, were infected.

There was also an increase in Scarlet Fever but following the very low figure recorded in 1951 this was not entirely unexpected.

Whooping Cough was more prevalent than in the previous year. It was interesting to note that this disease gave rise to fewer cases in Mansfield than in towns where immunisation against Whooping Cough was not practised. It is obvious that the campaign against this disease is showing some success. Improvements in the Antigens available continue to be made and a greater degree of immunity can be obtained than previously. I feel sure that we could reduce the incidence of this disease to negligible proportions if only parents would make better use of the facilities available and see that their children are immunised at an early age.

On 1st November, 1952, The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, came into force. It is now illegal to sell raw milk in this Borough. It ensures that the milk supply for the population of Mansfield is clean and safe. This is an important step forward in the hygienic supply of such an easily sophisticated and contaminated foodstuff but it is an even greater step forward in the fight against non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Milk is the vehicle for the spread of the organism of Bovine Tuberculosis which causes so much suffering and death in children. Now that this order is in force we can look forward to the removal of this threat to the health and welfare of our children. This, however, is not the end of the story. 38.61% of all the cows slaughtered in Mansfield for human food were found to be suffering from Bovine Tuberculosis. This is a disquieting figure and emphasises how widespread is Bovine Tuberculosis in our dairy herds. Therefore, the next step is to push on with greater vigour the campaign to eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis from these herds. Only when this is accomplished can our children be safe from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of Bovine origin.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation of the whole staff and in particular I wish to thank for their invaluable help Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health), Mr. H. N. Eardley (Chief Sanitary Inspector), and Mr. E. V. Hardwick (Chief Clerk).

In conclusion, I wish to express every appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	.....	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1952)	.....	15,485
Rateable value (31st March, 1953)	.....	£338,992
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	£1,307
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	.....	51,110

2.—Vital Statistics.

The statistics below are given without comment. The significance of the figures is considered in the next section.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	419	360	779
Illegitimate	27	18	45
Totals	<u>446</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>824</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.9.

SEX-RATIO AT BIRTH.

Legitimate	116 boys per 100 girls.
Illegitimate	150 boys per 100 girls.
Total	118 boys per 100 girls.

STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	12	6	18
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 24.8.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	288	225	513

Death-rate 10.0 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	15	8	23
Illegitimate	3	—	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	18	8	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality Rate 31.5 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 29.5 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 66.6 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal causes	2	2.36

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	0
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
(c) From Diphtheria (all ages)	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	51.4 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	125.0 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	55.6 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate, 15.9 per 1,000 population, shows a slight increase on the previous year.

The following table sets out at a glance the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1943	19.5
1944	21.5
1945	18.9
1946	19.2
1947	20.9
1948	17.6
1949	17.1
1950	16.3
1951	15.8
1952	15.9

The **General Death Rate**, 10.0 per 1,000 population is lower than last year, and is the second lowest recorded since 1938.

The following table gives the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1943	11.4
1944	11.0
1945	11.2
1946	11.0
1947	11.0
1948	9.2
1949	10.4
1950	11.2
1951	11.7
1952	10.0

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths amounts to 311.

Year	Natural Increase			
1943	372
1944	445
1945	355
1946	400
1947	499
1948	439
1949	341
1950	261
1951	207
1952	311

The birth-rate and death-rate for Mansfield both compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole :—

	Mansfield		England and Wales	
Birth-rate	15.9	.....	15.3
Death-rate	10.0	.....	11.3

(b) The **Maternal Death-rate**. Two deaths were recorded during 1952, giving a maternal death-rate of 2.36 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	
	Mansfield	England and Wales
1943	3.23	2.29
1944	2.89	1.93
1945	1.09	1.79
1946	0.00	1.43
1947	0.93	1.17
1948	0.00	1.02
1949	0.00	0.98
1950	0.00	0.86
1951	1.21	0.79
1952	2.36	0.72

(c) **Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.**

The proportion of stillbirths is slightly higher compared with the figures for 1951.

Year			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1943	.....	.....	28.0	0.56
1944	.....	.....	28.8	0.64
1945	.....	.....	21.8	0.42
1946	.....	.....	24.7	0.48
1947	.....	.....	22.3	0.47
1948	.....	.....	29.8	0.54
1949	.....	.....	25.6	0.45
1950	.....	.....	24.5	0.41
1951	.....	.....	23.0	0.35
1952	.....	.....	24.8	0.41

The **Infant Mortality Rate** 31.5 per 1,000 live births is 3.2 less than that recorded in 1951.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births.

Year			160+ Great Towns (over 50,000)	160 Smaller Towns (25,000-50,000)
	Mansfield			
1944	.....	72.5	52	44
1945	.....	53.7	54	43
1946	.....	46.5	46	37
1947	.....	45.6	47	36
1948	.....	44.0	39	32
1949	.....	27.4	37	30
1950	.....	34.7	33	29
1951	.....	34.7	33.9	27.6
1952	.....	31.5	31.2	25.8

The causes of these infant deaths are set out in Table IV.

(d) The **Combined Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Child Death-rate**, i.e., the rate obtained by correlating the number of still-births and infant deaths.

Year				Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1944	.....	.....	.....	99.4
1945	.....	.....	.....	74.5
1946	.....	.....	.....	70.1
1947	.....	.....	.....	66.8
1948	.....	.....	.....	72.5
1949	.....	.....	.....	52.3
1950	.....	.....	.....	58.4
1951	.....	.....	.....	58.2
1952	.....	.....	.....	55.6

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (which are chiefly due to pre-natal causes) and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes) the following figures are obtained :—

Year	Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births		Deaths of infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1944	62.7	36.7
1945	46.0	28.5
1946	52.6	17.5
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6
1949	38.9	13.3
1950	49.1	9.3
1951	42.3	14.5
1952	42.6	13.0

It will be noted that the proportion of still-births and deaths of infants under 28 days shows a slight increase. The deaths of infants over 28 days has decreased.

(e) Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 0.4%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births		
1943	5.9
1944	5.6
1945	7.3
1946	7.6
1947	4.9
1948	6.1
1949	6.4
1950	5.7
1951	5.8
1952	5.4

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e., the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births, was 66.6.

The illegitimate infant Mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 66.6.

(f) Sex-Ratio at Birth.

Following up the statistics which were introduced in the Annual Report for 1945, it is found that the ratio for 1952 is satisfactory.

Year	No. of boys born per 100 girls.		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1945	100	91	99
1946	108	95	107
1947	106	121	106
1948	119	47	114
1949	103	107	103
1950	104	100	104
1951	103	161	104
1952	116	150	118

Cancer Deaths

There were 81 deaths from this disease in 1952, compared with 85 in 1951, 96 in 1950, 85 in 1949 and 63 in 1948.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Under 40 years	2	3	5	6	—
40 to 50 years	6	12	9	4	8
50 to 60 years	19	15	13	16	14
60 to 70 years	24	16	29	26	23
70 to 80 years	23	33	26	30	17
Over 80 years	7	6	14	3	1

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, lungs and liver, causing 66.6% of the deaths from the disease.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Liver	Kidney	Bladder	Lung	Breast	Pancreas	Uterus	Ovaries	Throat	Brain	Thigh	Generalised
29	1					1											
38		1															1
43	1				1												
45	1										1						
47	2	1							2				1				
48		1	1														
50	1		1														
51		2		1					1								
52	3	1	1	1	1	1											
53	1						1										
54	1	1	1		1												
55	2	1			1				1	1							
56	1	2							1		1	1					
57	1																1
59	1	1	1											1			
60	1	2	1							1						1	
61		1											1				
62	1								1								
63	1					1											
64	1								1								
65		1	1														
66	1	3		1	2					1							
67	2	3	2	1					1		1						
68	2		1		1												
69	1	4	1	1	2	1											
70	4				1			2			1						
72		3		1						1	1						
73	2	1			2	1											
74		4		1		1		1					1				
76	2	1						1	1	1			1				
77	2		1					1									
78	2	1			1	1									1		
79		1		1													
81		1		1													
82	2		1			1											
84	1	1			1							1					
87		1			1												
88	1							1									
	42	39	13	9	15	8	1	6	9	4	5	2	4	1	1	1	2

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES				FEMALES			
Coal Miner (retired)	.....	.....	7	Housewives	.....	25	
Coal Miner	.....	.....	5	Widows	.....	11	
Colliery Surface Worker	.....	.....	2	Spinster, Methodist			
Colliery Screen hand	.....	.....	2	Deaconess	.....	1	
Night Watchman (retired)	.....	.....	2	Spinster, Yarn			
Farm Labourer	.....	.....	2	Tester Cottonmill			
Coal Miner Sinker (retired)	.....	.....	1	(retired)	.....	1	
Colliery Onsetter	.....	.....	1	Spinster, S.R.N.			
Colliery Onsetter (retired)	.....	.....	1	(retired)	.....	1	
Boot and Shoe Operative	.....	.....	1				—
Shoe Repairer (retired)	.....	.....	1				39
Shoe Factory Works Manager (retired)			1				==
Hospital Porter	.....	.....	1				
Foundry Fettler	.....	.....	1				
Baker Journeyman	.....	.....	1				
Postman (retired)	.....	.....	1				
Butcher Master (retired)	.....	.....	1				
Driver Salesman	.....	.....	1				
Motor Omnibus Driver	.....	.....	1				
Railway Signaller (retired)	.....	.....	1				
Motor Omnibus Cleaner	.....	.....	1				
Toolmaker, Metal Box Factory	.....	.....	1				
Upholsterer Master (retired)	.....	.....	1				
Steel Erector	.....	.....	1				
Builders General Foreman	.....	.....	1				
House Furnishing Manager	.....	.....	1				
Remploy Hosiery Worker	.....	.....	1				
Tiling Contractor	.....	.....	1				
			—				
			42				
			==				

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 574, of whom 439 were under 5 years of age, and 135 were aged 5-14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 80.8 compared with 79.8% in 1951.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 677. This work was done principally by visits to the Infant Schools in the Borough.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

(2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) "Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice." This slogan has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then to ensure full protection.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or "boosting" injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after about four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1952, during the year 279 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALL POX PROPHYLAXIS.

213 Primary and 46 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1952, chiefly amongst the child population of the Borough.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

This does not present a great problem in Mansfield. Health visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 845 compared with 448 in 1951.

Measles. 596 notifications were received during the year compared with 312 in 1951. Four cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. No death occurred from this disease.

Year						Cases of Measles
1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
1946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596

Whooping Cough. 68 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1951 was 42. No death occurred. during the year. The number recorded in 1951 was 42. No death occurred.

Scarlet Fever. 135 cases of this disease were notified and 96 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

For interest the number of notifications during the last ten years are given :—

1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284
1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
1946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135

Diphtheria. No case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

The following table shows the incidence since 1943 .—

1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis. (Infantile Paralysis).

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time and three cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified,

Only one of these cases was paralysed, but all were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital.

All made a satisfactory recovery.

The patients were isolated in separate cubicles in the Hospital for at least four weeks. When the infectious period was over, arrangements were made for their transfer to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, or for attendance at the Orthopaedic Out-Patient Clinic as required.

In spite of careful investigations the source of the infection was not found and the cases were in no way connected or related.

Food Poisoning. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year under review.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No Statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Bacteriological Laboratory

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

Mansfield Cases	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	—	45	45
Vincent's Angina	8	22	30
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (sputum)	2	22	24
Malaria	1	—	1
Gonorrhoea	5	2	7
Miscellaneous	1	6	7
	<u>18</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>115</u>

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated as follows :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	1	12	13
Vincent's Angina	2	11	13
Tuberculosis (sputum)	1	4	5
	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>31</u>

The totals for the previous year are as follows :—

Mansfield specimens (1951)	184
Other Local Authority specimens (1951)	61

In addition to the above, a great many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
15-25	4	3	—	—	—	3	—	1
25-35	4	3	—	1	1	2	—	—
35-45	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
45-55	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
55-65	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	18	11	2	2	7	7	—	3
Totals for previous year.	14	16	4	4	8	3	—	1

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES					FEMALES				
Council Labourer	.....	.....	.....	1	Housewives	.....		5	
Society's Collector	.....	.....	.....	1	School Children	.....		2	
Coal Miner (retired)	.....	.....	.....	1	Spinsters, hosiery				
Iron Foundry Moulder	.....	.....	.....	1	hand	.....	.....	2	
Furniture Dealers' Manager			.....	1	Spinster, shorthand				
Draper	.....	.....	.....	1	typist	.....	.....	1	
Hospital Clerk	.....	.....	.....	1					
				<hr/>				<hr/>	
				7				10	
				<hr/>				<hr/>	

82.4% of cases dying of Tuberculosis, had previously been notified. The death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.33.

Water Supplies in 1952

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) No extensions of water mains during 1952 except those to serve the new housing estate.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. One sample of raw water was taken. Thirteen samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Fourteen samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.73% of the population.
 - (b) 31 houses containing 0.23% of the population are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
 - (c) 8 houses containing 0.04% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1952

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1702
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	8028
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935 and 1932....	10
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	10
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1692

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1526
--	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	116
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners 	110
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	201
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners 	151
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	57

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 	—

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

It is not possible without a detailed survey of all houses in the Borough to give accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. All complaints regarding alleged overcrowding are investigated and where overcrowding is confirmed a report of the circumstances is sent to the Housing Committee.

5.—Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By Local Authority 	262
(b) By Private Enterprise 	43

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough :

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association, under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature Babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street and Gilcroft Street. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, and at Brownlow Road Chapel. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at St. John's Street on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons; at St. Lawrence's Church Hall on Tuesday afternoons; and at Brownlow Road Chapel on Thursday afternoons.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital. Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES.	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—(Medical Officer not in attendance).

MALES.	Daily	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).
FEMALES.	Daily	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
------------------------	--------	--

MEN.	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
------	----------	-----------------------

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings,
5-30 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.

(m) Day Nurseries.

Two Day Nurseries, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm and Ravensdale each with accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley schools. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and has a total of 179 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical .....	.....	.....	.....	55
General Medical .....	.....	.....	.....	48
Dermatological .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Paediatrics .....	.....	.....	.....	10
Fracture and Orthopaedic .....	.....	.....	.....	61

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 28 beds, 15 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Sheffield Regional Board, this hospital has 316 beds, providing for 32 maternity cases and 246 for chronic and other sick, and 38 for Notts. County Council National Assistance cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a well built hospital of 328 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

(t) Ransom Sanatorium.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 185 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 82 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and chronic sick, an old cubicle block, a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block and nurses' home.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	24	31	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	225	535	71	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	2	—	—
TOTAL	252	568	73	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	68	61	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	74	66	—	—	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.**

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1952. As in previous years the whole of the activities of the Sanitary Inspectors is set out in statistical form in the following pages, and the purpose of this brief introduction is intended to bring to your notice matters which appear to be worthy of special comment.

During the year 899 complaints relating to nuisances or housing defects were received and dealt with, resulting in the service of 1,692 notices as compared with 1,496 in the previous year. Although substantial progress has been made in the rehousing of tenants from houses in pre-war slum clearance areas, there still remains a large number of occupied houses which are unfit for human habitation and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when, if only on a limited scale, a return can be made to a systematic policy of slum clearance.

Your Department continues to be responsible for the inspection of animals slaughtered for food to serve the needs of the Borough and adjacent Urban Districts. A total of 44,618 animals (the highest annual total ever recorded) were slaughtered and inspected during the year, as compared with 37,301 in 1951, and 17,000 in an average pre-war year. Of the carcasses inspected 505 or 1.13%, were wholly condemned as being unfit for food; altogether over 107 tons of meat and offals were rejected by the inspectors as being unfit for human consumption.

The supervision of premises on which food is sold or prepared or stored for sale has continued to receive the attention which its importance merits and 1,862 inspections have been made for this purpose. In order to extend the field of control over the sale

and storage of food the Town Council appointed 1st May, 1952, as the day upon which Section 147 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, relating to the registration of hawkers of food and their premises, came into operation and our brief experience of the operation of this Section has clearly demonstrated its value as an aid to secure improvements in the conditions under which food is stored.

Of the total of 244 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination 33, or 13.5% were found to be adulterated or below standard. Of the samples adversely reported upon 27, or 82%, were milk samples.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to you yourselves, for continued support and help, to Dr. Drummond for his advice, and to Mr. Spencer for his invaluable assistance.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1952.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

				Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	....	....	....	1877	1728
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	....	....	....	408	379
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	....	....	....	1692	1526
Roofs	....	....	....	283	240
Walls	....	....	....	358	317
Floors	....	....	....	54	53
Ceilings	....	....	....	172	165
Windows	....	....	....	265	282
Fireplaces	....	....	....	266	267
Washing Coppers	....	....	....	43	36
Sinks renewed	....	....	....	19	16
Water supply	....	....	....	24	22
Rainwater Pipes	....	....	....	215	228
Paving	....	....	....	400	269
W.C.'s repaired	....	....	....	237	204
W.C.'s additional	....	....	....	—	5
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	223	224
Drains repaired	....	....	....	107	97
Other	....	....	....	231	217
Houses cleansed	....	....	....	17	16
Houses disinfested of vermin	....	....	....	10	10
Overcrowding abated	....	....	....	2	1
Nuisances from animals abated	....	....	....	12	27
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	6	6
Offensive accumulations removed	....	....	....	21	23
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	527	484
Smoke nuisances abated	....	....	....	9	5
Moveable dwellings removed	....	....	....	2	8
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	28	24
Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	7	2
Workplaces	....	....	....	2	2
Hairdressers	....	....	....	5	3

Food and Drugs Act Notices	....	....	....	190	183
Factory Act Notices	....	....	....	72	65
Shops Act Notices	....	....	....	32	32
Dairies	....	....	....	1	2

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	2285
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	2107
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	512
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) by Owners	....	....	430
(b) by Corporation in default of owners	....	....	61

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	116	110	4
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves Gutters)	22	24	4
Section 24 (Drains)	4	2	2
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	3	3	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	28	20	—
Section 56 (Paving)	139	96	9
Section 75 (Dustbins)	188	159	42
Section 92A (Repairs)	5	6	—
Section 92B (Others)	1	2	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	—	1	—
Section 103 (Smoke abatement)	1	—	—
Shops Act, 1950 :—			
Section 38	1	2	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 :			
Section 13	1	2	—
Housing Act, 1936 :			
Section 6 (Byelaws as to houses let in lodgings)	3	3	—
Totals	512	430	61

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.							No. of Visits
Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	385
Stables and Piggeries			....	....	....	....	40
Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Houses Let-in-Lodgings			....	....	....	....	73
Tents, Vans and Sheds			....	....	....	....	43
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	567
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
Theatres and Places of Entertainment					....	....	43
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	227
Smoke Observations			....	....	....	....	118
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Shops....	....	....	....	....	....	....	382
Pet Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits			....	....	....	....	108

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	1284
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	5399

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	408
Re-visits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	2619

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	16
Re-visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	4

Verminous Premises ....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Revisits paid to above houses	....	....	....	....	....	20

Miscellaneous housing visits	206
------------------------------	------	------	------	------	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	.....	.....	144
Visits re Disinfection	.....	.....	7
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	.....	.....	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	1960
Visits to Stalls	.....	.....	364
Visits to Other Premises	.....	.....	91

Visits to :—

Butchers, Preparation Rooms and Shops	.....	.....	343
Fishmongers and Poulterers	.....	.....	28
Grocers	.....	.....	793
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	.....	.....	77
Dairies	.....	.....	70
Retail Sellers of Special Designated Milks	.....	.....	116
Ice-Cream Premises	.....	.....	206
Restaurants, Hotels, Cafes and Canteen Kitchens	.....	.....	296
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	.....	.....	44
Bakehouses	.....	.....	121
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	227
Confectioners	.....	.....	84
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	151

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I. MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	....	....	....	....	7014
Sheep	....	....	....	....	23747
Pigs	....	....	....	....	8507
Calves	....	....	....	....	5350
					<hr/>
					44618
					<hr/>

The following statement gives details of meat surrendered during the year. With the exception of small quantities of canned goods, the foods enumerated below were utilized by processing into animal feeding-stuffs or agricultural fertilizers. The work is carried out by waste product merchants who are under contract to the Ministry of Food :—

Carcases Condemned.

Number				Disease				Weight		
								Tons	cwts.	lbs.
101	Cows	....		Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	....	24	13	57
14	Cows	....		Emaciation, pathological	....	....	....	2	17	34
5	Cows	....		Mastitis, acute septic	....	....	....	1	3	88
3	Cows	....		Pericarditis, acute septic	....	....	....		15	85
2	Cows	....		Metritis, acute septic	....	....	....		10	93
2	Cows	....		Oedema, generalised	....	....	....		8	90
1	Cow	....		Moribund	....	....	....		4	46
2	Bulls	....		Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	....		14	39
10	Steers	....		Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	....	2	15	43
29	Heifers	....		Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	....	6	12	68

1	Heifer	....	Fever and extensive bruising	....		1	93
21	Calves	....	Congenital tuberculosis	....	....	8	93
69	Calves	....	Pyæmia, including joint-ill	....	1	6	42
13	Calves	.....	Moribund	.....	.....	4	104
12	Calves	....	Immaturity	....	....	3	54
3	Calves	....	Jaundice	....	....	1	25
2	Calves	....	Bruising, extensive and severe	....			82
3	Calves	....	Septicæmia	....	....	2	39
21	Pigs	....	Tuberculosis, generalised	....	....	1	15 63
39	Pigs	....	Swine fever	....	....	16	45
5	Pigs	....	Peritonitis, acute septic	....	....	8	109
15	Pigs	....	Oedema, generalised	....	....	10	32
5	Pigs	....	Emaciation, pathological	....	....	5	38
5	Pigs	....	Jaundice	....	....	2	98
5	Pigs	....	Pneumonia, acute septic	....	....	2	94
3	Pigs	....	Moribund	....	....	4	34
2	Pigs	....	Swine erysipelas, acute	....	....	1	13
1	Pig	....	Mastitis, acute septic	....	....	2	56
1	Pig	....	Pericarditis, acute septic	....	....		102
1	Pig	....	Pyæmia	....	....	2	44
67	Sheep	....	Emaciation, pathological	....	....	1	5 21
15	Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	7	102
11	Sheep	....	Pneumonia, acute septic	....	....	6	73
11	Sheep	....	Septicæmia	....	....	5	53
5	Sheep	....	Pyæmia	....	....	2	109
						50	8 21

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

			Weight			
			Tons cwts. lbs.			
Disease						
34	Forequarters of Beef	....	Localised tuberculosis	....	....	2 6 9
4	Hindquarters of Beef	....	Localised tuberculosis	....	....	7 108

2 Hindquarters of Beef (imported)		Bonetaint	....	....	....	....	2	22
Beef	....	Localised tuberculosis and bruising	2	10	50			
Beef	....	Bonetaint	....	....	....	....	1	40
Pork	....	Localised tuberculosis	....	....				101
Pork	....	Bruising and injury	....	....			7	49
Pork	....	Bonetaint	....	....	....	....	1	24
Mutton	....	Bruising and injury	....	....			2	100
768 Beasts'								
Heads	....	Tuberculosis or Actinomyctosis	....	10	5	80		
381 Pigs'								
Heads	....	Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	3	8 4
Edible organs		Various diseases	....	....	....		37	7 14
							57	1 41

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation				Weight		
					Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	....	....	....	7	19 4
Pickles and Sauce	Unsound	....	....	....		64
Wet Fish	Unsound	....	....	....	5	42
Coffee (Bottled)	Unsound	....	....	....		13
Cake and Cake Mixture		Unsound	....	....	....	4	15
Flour	Unsound	....	....	....	1	51
Dried Milk	Unsound	....	....	....		92
Cheese	Unsound	....	....	....		24
Lard	Unsound	....	....	....		4
Peanut Butter	Unsound	....	....	....		1
Whipping Cream	Unsound	....	....	....		29
Gelatine	Unsound	....	....	....		3
Rice	Unsound	....	....	....		7
Sweets & Chocolate	Damaged and Contaminated				2	100
Chocolate Tea Cakes		Unsound	....	....	....		2

Dessicated Coconut	Unsound	....	....	....	2	76
Coconuts	Unsound	....	....	....	7	20
Christmas Puddings	Unsound	....	....	....		3
Soup Powder	Unsound	....	....	....		26
Mushrooms	Unsound	....	....	....		16
Radishes	Unsound	....	....	....	2	109
Onions	Unsound	....	....	....	13	56
Apples	Unsound	....	....	....	12	96
Tomatoes	Unsound	....	....	....		15
Dried Fruit	Unsound	....	....	....		20
Prunes	Unsound	....	....	....	1	45
Currants	Infested with Maggots	....	....	....		54
Sultanas	Unsound	....	....	....	1	8
Tea	Unsound	....	....	....	2	95
Fish Cakes	Damaged by Rats and Unsound	....	....	....		34
Eggs	Unsound	....	....	....		36
Crabs	Unsound	....	....	....		28
Meat Pies	Unsound	....	....	....		78
Sausage, etc.	Unsound	....	....	....		63
Cooked Ham	Unsound	....	....	....		28
Bacon	Unsound	....	....	....		9
Jellied Veal	Unsound	....	....	....		24
Pressed Meat	Unsound	....	....	....		82
Rabbits	Unsound	....	....	....	2	33
Cooked Chickens	Unsound	....	....	....		11
					11	6 60
Total weight of food condemned during 1952					118	16 10

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

1952	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	4463	2551	5350	23747	8507
No. Inspected	4463	2551	5350	23747	8507
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	27	102	109	82
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	1471	1023	11	957	813
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	32.98	41.16	2.11	4.49	10.52
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses	41	101	21	—	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	577	884	1	—	808
Percentage affected with T.B.	13.85	38.61	0.41	—	9.74

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 244 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Milk	84	—	84	27	—	27
Ice-Cream	1	7	8	—	—	—
Complete Ice-Cream Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Lollie Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	5	—	5	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	12	—	12	—	—	—
Potted Meat Paste	4	—	4	—	—	—
Potted Meat (Tinned)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Salmon Paste	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pork Brawn	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dripping	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ham Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	2	—	2	1	—	1
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Red Cabbage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apricot Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—
Damson Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plum and Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade.... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetic Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake and Pudding Mixture	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sugar Sweetened Iced Fancies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour Confectionery	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sweet Confectionery	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugared Coconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Choconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roly Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Cherries in Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plum Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yeast	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	—	—	—	1	1
Soya Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweetened Barley Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Form-al	In-formal	Total	Form-al	In-formal	Total
Lemonade Powder Sucker	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shandy Gaff	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Alcoholic Raisin Flavour						
Wine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	—	2	2	—	2	2
Rum	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	2	2	4	—	—	—
Pepsi-Cola	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Dabs	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter Selection	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter Kist	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolate Whipped						
Walnut Whirls	—	2	2	—	—	—
Prunes in Syrup	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	1	—	1	—	—	—
Edible Gelatine	1	—	1	—	—	—
"Gelozone" (Irish Moss)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dehydrated Pineapple	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Welsh Rarebit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Herbs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fillets of Chinchards in						
Arachide Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currie Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sunflower Seed Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Compound Glycerine of Thymol	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Starch and Boracic Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbal Tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion	—	1	1	—	—	—
Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liver, Stomach and Kidney						
Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Distilled Witch Hazel	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	136	75	211	29	4	33

ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
4 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	This was one of 3 samples taken from a consignment of 3 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average of the Milk solids other than Milk fat of the three samples was above the legal standard. The deficiency in sample 4 O/D was brought to the notice of the producer.
31	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 5%	Warning letter to vendor.
34 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average Milk fat content of the samples was 3.007%. As it appeared that the deficiencies in the Milk-solids other than Milk fat were due to natural causes, no formal action was taken. The deficiencies were notified to the producer and to the Milk Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
35 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
36 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	
37 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	These were 6 of 8 samples taken from a consignment of 8 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average Milk fat content of the samples was 3.26% and that of the Milk solids other than Milk fat was 8.38%. As it appeared that the deficiencies in the Milk solids other than Milk fat were due to natural causes, no formal action was taken. The deficiencies were notified to the producer and also to the Milk Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
38 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	
40 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	
41 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	
43 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
85 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	This sample was taken from a consignment of $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of Milk contained in one churn intercepted at the place of delivery. The percentage of Milk fat in the sample was 3.30. As the Freezing Point of this milk fell within the accepted range for genuine Milk, no formal action was taken in respect of the deficiency in the Milk solids other than Milk fat. The deficiency was however notified to the producer and to the Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
91	Mild Beer	Contained excess of lead (3.0 parts of lead/million)	These two samples were taken from a public house where the beer was drawn through tin-lined lead pipes. These pipes have now been removed and pipes of plastic material installed in their place.
92	Bitter Beer	Contained excess of lead (3.0 parts of lead/million)	
101 O/D	Milk	5% deficient in Milk fat and deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	This was one of two samples taken from a consignment of two churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average values of the two samples was Fat 3.17%, Solids not fat 8.45%. The deficiency in sample 101 O/D was notified to the producer.
106	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat to the extent of 8%	This sample was purchased from an old-established local dairyman who had not previously been guilty of any contravention of the Food & Drugs Acts. A warning letter was issued.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
124 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and Milk solids other than Milk fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average Milk fat of the milk in the consignment was 3.05%. As two appeal-to-cow samples were very little better than those taken on delivery—although the freezing point values clearly indicated added water in those taken on delivery—it was not considered advisable to institute summary proceedings, but a letter of warning was sent to the producer.
125 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
141 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 7 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. As the freezing points of these samples fell within the accepted range for genuine milk no formal action was taken. The deficiencies, however, were notified to the producer.
142 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
143 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
144 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
145 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
147 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
148 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
153 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The freezing points of these samples fell within the accepted range for genuine milk. Appeal-to-cow samples were similar to those taken on delivery. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
154 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
157 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and in Milk solids other than Milk fat. Contained 9.0% added water	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £10 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
158 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat. Contained 10.0% added water	
170 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat and in Milk solids other than Milk fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted on delivery. The average Milk fat of the Milk in the consignment was 3.15%. The deficiencies in the Milk solids other than Milk fat were notified to the producer who proposes to cull unsatisfactory cows from the herd.
171 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk solids other than Milk fat	
187	Potted Meat	Contaminated by corrosion of the tin and unfit for human consumption	All of the Vendor's remaining stocks of this article of food were surrendered and destroyed.
222	Vinegar	This sample was a Non-Brewed Condiment wrongly sold as Vinegar	A warning letter was sent to the vendor.
228	Bread	This sample contained an extensive black stain inside, probably graphitic lubricant	A warning letter was sent to the firm responsible for the manufacture of this bread.

5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 378 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated milk supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6. MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dairies on Register	6
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	10

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-Time High Temperature)	2
Steriliser's Licences	1
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	61
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	88

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to prescribed Tests.

During the year 467 samples, as compared with 460 in 1951, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	162	162	—	161	—	—	—
Pasteurised	203	203	—	201	—	—	—
Sterilised	59	—	—	—	—	59	—
Totals	424	365	—	362	—	59	—

In three instances the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65° F. and in these cases the Methylene Blue test was not applicable.

Designation	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested	43	42	1
Total	43	42	1

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year 1952. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.67	8.77
February	3.37	8.47
March	3.47	8.64
April	3.62	8.80
May	3.42	8.59
June	3.53	8.87
July	3.44	8.13
August	3.69	8.40
September	3.61	8.38
October....	3.84	8.79
November	4.13	8.91
December	3.85	8.90
Average	3.64	8.64

7. ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 86 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	78
2	2½ to 4 hours	7
3	½ to 2 hours	1
4	0 hours	—
Total		86

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent, into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.**

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council operate a free service and employ a full-time rat-catcher who has pursued his work with great enthusiasm and ability. Owners and occupiers of infested premises have co-operated throughout the year, resulting in a high percentage of premises completely eliminated of infestation.

Various methods of rat destruction were used but poisoning after pre-baiting as advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was the method most generally used.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :

No. of complaints received	....	....	273
Corporation premises treated	....	....	18
Domestic premises treated	....	....	201
Business premises treated....	....	....	286
Other premises (Allotments) etc.	....	....	20

Rats—

Visits for Pre-baiting	....	....	....	1379
Pre-baits laid	....	....	....	885
Poison baits laid and taken	....	....	....	981
Rat bodies found after poison baiting	....	....	....	327
Rats killed by dogs and ferrets	....	....	....	297
Sewer manholes pre-baited	....	....	....	325
Sewer manholes poison baited	....	....	....	155
Estimated total of rats destroyed on domestic and business premises	....	....	....	1760
Estimated total of rats destroyed in sewers	....	....	....	776
Estimated total of rats destroyed	....	....	....	2536

Mice—

Visits for pre-baiting	....	....	....	1061
Pre-baits laid	....	....	....	468
Poison baits laid and taken	....	....	....	865

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The purpose of this Act, which came into operation on 1st November, 1951, is to secure the use of clean filling materials in a wide range of upholstered articles including furniture, bedding, toys and baby carriages. Under the provisions of the Act, the Local Authority is given power, among other things, to grant or refuse registration of premises on which filling materials are used ; carry out inspections of registered premises as often as may be necessary ; and take samples of filling materials found on any premises entered under the Act.

Certificates of registration have been granted in respect of seven premises in the Borough.

During the year eleven samples of filling materials were taken and submitted for examination by the Prescribed Analyst. Nine of these samples satisfied, and two, by a very narrow margin, failed to satisfy the prescribed standards of cleanliness. Appropriate action was taken in connection with the two samples failing to conform to the prescribed standards.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951.

The Town Council resolved that 1st May, 1952, be the appointed day for the coming into operation of certain sections of this Act, including the following sections which are the particular concern of the Health Committee and their officers :—

- SECTION 138. This Section provides that no person shall install in any building any furnace for steam raising or trade purpose unless the furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke.
- SECTION 147. This Section provides for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.
- SECTIONS 149
AND 150 These Sections contain provisions relating to the slaughtering of animals.
- SECTION 155. This Section provides for the registration of hairdressers and barbers and their premises and, in addition, empowered the Town Council to make byelaws for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises registered under the Section and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein. Byelaws for the foregoing purposes came into operation in the Borough on the 1st September, 1952. Sixty-seven hairdressers and their premises were registered during the year.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1952 and previous years.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Corrected number	Net		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births
1943	46,210	1049	902	19.5	841	18.2	530	11.4	50	55.4
1944	46,780	1200	1006	21.5	854	18.2	561	11.0	73	72.5
1945	47,030	148	893	18.1	809	17.2	538	11.2	48	53.7
1946	49,150	1336	945	19.2	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4
1950	50,960	1239	834	16.3	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7
1951	50,960	1270	807	15.8	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7
1952	51,110	1312	824	15.9	829	16.2	513	10.0	26	31.5

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1952.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified													Total cases notified in each locality.					Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages Years.																		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward	East Ward			
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	21	43	...	96
Scarlet Fever	135	...	5	9	14	97	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Para-Typhoid Fever	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Pneumonia	24	2	2	1	...	4	...	1	5	5	3	...	3	1	1	20	10	...		
Whooping-cough	68	10	4	11	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	7	16	5	4	...
Measles	596	20	41	52	86	301	8	3	2	1	...	...	278	27	169	149	4	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Totals	845	35	50	69	104	106	430	15	5	19	7	4	1	409	35	216	220	131		

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH							All Ages.	
							Males	Females
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	225
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	30	23
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	38	30
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	43	22
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	46	46
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	29	18
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	31	15
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
34	All other accidents..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	....	11	1	3	—	15	6	2	2	1	26
	Uncertified	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Whooping-cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Tuberculosis, Intestinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
13	Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
15	Pneumonia (all forms)	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	4
16	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Malformation	....	1	....	3	....	4	2	....	....	....	6
21	Debility, Sclerema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Icterus	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
23	Premature Birth	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
24	Injury at Birth	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
25	Disease of Umbilicus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Atelectasis	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
27	Lack of care	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Suffocation (in bed)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	Other Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	4

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	Mans-field	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
<i>Births</i>		Rates	per 1,000	Home Population	
Live births	15.9	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still births....	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
	24.8(a)	22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)
<i>Deaths</i>					
All Causes....	10.0	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.33	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.29	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet fever	2.64	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping cough	1.33	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas....	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.66	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	0.46	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal pyrexia	9.46	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)
<i>Deaths</i>					
All causes under 1 year of age	31.5	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

International List No. and cause	Mans-field	Number of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0	61	0.09	
A116 { Abortion with toxæmia	0	13	0.02	1
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	1	147	0.21	
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0	59	0.09	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	1	31	0.04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis	0	47	0.07	5
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium..	0	138	0.20	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

